THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor,

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 5. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 255.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22, 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PA ON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

Is the Man a Bit the Better.

Is the man a bit the better
For his richest golden gains,
For his acres and his palace,
If his inmost heart is callous,
Is the man a bit the better?

And if the man's no bit the better
For his coffers and his mines,
For his "purple and fine linen,"
For his vineyard and his vines,
Why do thousands bow the knee,
And cringe in mean servility,
If the man's no bit the better?

Is the man a bit the worse
For a lowly dress of rags?
Though he owns no lordly rental,
If his heart is kind and gentle,
Is the man a bit the worse?

And if the man's no bit the worse
For a poor and lowly stand,
For an ever empty pocket,
And a brawny working hand,
Why do thousands pass him by
With a cold and scornful eye,
If the man's no bit the worse?

Scene in a Northern City.

The philanthropists of a northern latitude who preach and print so eloquently and fancifully against southern institutions, arrogating to themselves the highest benevolence and the most practical charity, seem to have no eye for the miseries of the destitute poor at their very doors. The parallel of the life sketch below, we venture to say, never occurred in a southern city. That it could have existed, even in a colder clime, where hearts are really touched by scenes of woe, seems almost impossible. True charity begins with one's own household, is an axiom that cannot be too often repeated. True charity will relieve home-want before it suffers the imaginary miseries of distant lands to absorb all feelings of sympathy, and to close the hand where famine wastes the energies of a neighbor. In the midst of our abundance it may awaken grateful feelings for our blessings to see the far different lot of those as good as we are.

DEATH IN THE ATTIC.

Darkness rests like a pall upon the streets which are now deserted. The busy throng which has swept the thoroughfares until late at night, has ceased to flow, and the great metropolis no longer throbs its living tide thro' the accustomed arteries. The snow has been falling fast for an hour, and the sharp gusts sweep around the corner and go wailing down the dim avenues, as if sorrowing for human woe. The lamp lights gleam pale and sickly out through the storm. The policemen, or some reveller, and the winds, alone disturb the silence that reigns.

Turn downward where the lepers of want and vice have gathered as if in sympathy,—The foul crater is active, for its more deadly fumes ascend in darkness of the night. Down below the surface of the earth, are pits where the ruffianly and the vile are at their revels. There is a faint, deathly glare from the dirty windows, and in spite of the wintry blast, an occasional breath of the rum hell reeking beneath. And then there often comes up some startling ha! ha! to mingle with the shrieking of the wind.

Here is a dark alley, scarce wide enough to admit a person, and running back where no light breaks in upon the impenetrable darkness. The foot strikes a step and we climb upward upon a creaking flight of stairs. The snow and wind whirl fiercely over the roof and shake the crazy structure to its foundation, but we lean closer to the walls and mount upward.

Five stories up, and we stand upon the narrow platform and peer down with a whirling brain into the black ocean below. Turning into a narrow hall, we stand before a shattered door, revealing a feeble light within. Even in this winter night, miasma of pollution floats through the building like a pestilence.

What a scene, as we enter this chamber!—Here poverty and want grin in their ghostly loneliness and solitude. The silence of desolation broods over all, and the faint lamp-light flickering to its wane is like the beam which creeps up from the exhalations of the grave. There is not a coal in the grate, nor a chair in the room. The gusts of wind sift the snow through the cracks by the door, and an involuntary chill steals over the surface and then into the heart. Starvation gaunt, pinched and spectral, stalks before the imagination, and mingles a footfall with every gust that rattles the shattered door.

And do human creatures dwell in such abodes as this?

Hist!

There is a sound in that dark corner.—There is a sigh as if a life of agony were crushed at once from the heart. And then a spectre form slowly rises and stalks towards the light. It is a woman, but how thin and haggard! A fiercer gust shakes the old building. She stands in a listening attitude, as its low wail dies away, and then wildly staring at vacancy takes her seat mechanically upon a box by the light. Her face is thin and every feature the footprint of unutterable agony. The eyes are sunken and inflamed, but as tearless as her cheek and lip are bloodless. The latter is thin and drawn closely, as if in mortal suffering, over her teeth,

The leans towards the waning taper, and takes a garment in her hand upon which she has been sewing. How fearfully tearless and calm she appears. We look until some nightmare fascination chains us to the spot. Save a startling wildness about the eye, it would not seem that those features had ever been stirred by a human passion. She holds her hands toward the light in the attempt to thread a needle, but fails; and still, with her hand extended, stares at the dim taper.

There is a stirring in the heap of rags beside her, and the woman starts as if stung by an adder. The faintest flush passes over her cheek, and she mutters to herself as she more hurriedly essays to thread the needle,

From that heap of rags a boy has come forth! Child of ten years, perhaps, he stands before that spectral mother, and in husky whispers asks for bread. She stares strangely into his face, and still mutters to herself,

The boy is almost naked and shivering with cold, and upon those childish features hunger has written enough to pierce the hardest heart. The very look is a hopeless, heart breaking agony. The child bows his head in that woman's lap with a sob-like moan, and then moves with a languid step to the grate and lays his fingers, already blue with cold, upon the frosty iron. The chill causes him to start, and he returns moaning to the woman. The hand has fallen in her lap, and the boy lays his cold cheek down upon it and weeps. She laughs! but it is the low, horrible ha! ha! of the maniac!

"Mother! dear mother, give me one mouthful of bread. Hain't there bread enough where Pa has gone? Mother, will God give me bread if I say my prayers?"

The child kneels, and the prayer his mother taught him goes feebly up against the wail of the blast, and then, with weariness and hunger, the little pleader falls to sleep on his knees, his head on his mother's hands.

That mother smiles as she still stares at vacancy.

—

The storm has passed, and the morning light of the Sabbath dawns upon the great city. The church bells are pealing out the Sabbath melody, and gay throngs of people are wending along to the nicely furnished churches. Here are shawls which a queen might envy, and equipages of princely splendor.

Early this Sabbath morning, a cold-hearted landlord goes up the lone stairway for the promised pittance of rent, and knocked at the door, which the reader has already entered.—He awaits but a moment and angrily enters.

"No playing games on me, madam. That money or *leave*. D'ye hear, woman?"

The ruffian was used to scenes of suffering, but he started back at the one before him.—That pale, haggard woman-spectre was still seated by the lamp now burned out, the garment and needle in her hand, and that horrible smile upon her features, and that wild eye gazing into vacancy.

The lamp has burned down and died out in its socket. The lamp of life, too, has waned during that cold, dreary night, and a corpse sat there holding the needle in the emaciated fingers, and smiling in death. The boy slept against the rigid and pulseless form of the toil-worn, heart-broken, hungered mother.

That day the officer entered the fireless chamber to remove the dead seamstress. In that dark corner, where the woman was first seen, was the husband. He had been a corpse for more than ten days, and she toiling to escape starvation, and watching with the shroudless, unburied dead,

The two found a home and an endless rest in "Potter's Field," and the pinched and starving boy bread in the almshouse.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Council of State met at the Executive office in this City on Thursday last, and adjourned over to Friday for a quorum—the following members being in attendance on Friday: R. S. French, of Robeson, President; William K. Lane, of Wayne; Whitmell Stallings; of Gates; and Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors for the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Nathaniel G. Rand, of Wake; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Robert Strange of New Hanover; Wm. T. Dortch, of Wayne; Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson; John Berry, of Orange; and Geo. S. Stevenson, of Craven.—*Raleigh Standard.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that the wife of Mr. McKinney Steadman, living near this place, was seized with a violent fit a few days since, and falling in the fire with a sucking infant in her arms. Both were most horribly burned, but some hopes are now entertained of their recovery.—*Carolina Baptist.*

THE CROPS.—The Crops of East Tennessee are growing finely, and from present appearances promise a glorious yield. Corn and Oats are very promising—the season is favorable—and appearances indicate that we shall produce enough of these substantials to supply the State. Wheat is now being cut, and turns out well. In some instances the *rust* and *smut* have injured wheat, but as a general thing, it is good, and the yield is abundant. All kinds of crops with us look well, and promise well, should the season continue favorable, as we hope and believe it will. Success to the farming interests of our country, for when they are prosperous all things else do well.—*Knoxville Whig.*

DEATH OF MR. R. W. HARE.—We regret to perceive, by the funeral notice in another column, that Mr. Robert W. Hare, one of our oldest and most respectable merchants, is no more. He was a member of the firm of Hare, Calhoun & Co., and President of the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, and has for many years enjoyed an enviable reputation as our most public spirited and enterprizing citizens. The members of the different Fire Companies, we observe, intend paying the last tributes of respect to the deceased.—*Charleston Standard.*

A number of Southern Senators are said to have declared that they would oppose any treaty for the fishery question, or for the establishment of reciprocal trade with Canada, unless it shall contain a clause for the surrender of fugitive slaves.—*Baltimore American.*

Among a cargo of army comforts that lately reached Constantinople, from England, were seven hundred wooden legs.

A PUZZLE.—One cold winter evening a set of village worthies were convened around the stove of a country store, in a Western town, warming their fingers by the stove-pipe, and telling stories, and cracking jokes. The schoolmaster, the blacksmith, and the barber, and the constable, and the storekeeper, and the clerk, all were there.

After they had drunk cider, and smoked cigars to their heart's content, and when all the current topics had been exhausted, the schoolmaster proposed a new kind of game to relieve the monotony of the evening. Each one was to propound a puzzle to his neighbors; and whoever should ask a question that he himself could not solve, was to pay the cider reckoning for the entire party.

The idea took at once; and the schoolmaster, "by virtue of his office," called on Dick D——, whom most folks thought a fool, and a few a knave, to put the first question.

"Wal, neighbors," said Dick, drawling out his words, and looking ineffably dull and stupid, "You've seen where squirrels dig their holes, haven't you? Can any of you tell me the reason why they never throw out any dirt?"

This was a "poser," and even the "master" had to give it up.

It now devolved upon Dick to explain:

"The reason is," said Dick, "that they first begin at the *bottom* of the hole!"

"Stop! stop!" cried the schoolmaster, startled out of all prudence by so monstrous an assertion, "Pray, *how does the squirrel get there?*"

"Ah, master," replied the cunning fool, "that's a question of your own asking!"

The result had not been anticipated. The "schoolmaster was *abroad*" at that particular juncture.

A KNOW NOTHING PRESIDENT.—The first Presidential candidate of the new party is in the field. Let all the trumpets sound, and let everybody take notice, that the Know Nothing banner for 1856 has been, or soon will be, hung out upon the outward walls, inscribed with the name of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, the original Know Nothing statesman. Mr. Clayton's claims are founded upon the introduction of his amendment into the Nebraska bill, providing that no foreigner should be allowed to vote or hold office in that territory. Several members of Congress, we are told, have endeavored to enrol themselves with this mysterious society, but Senator Clayton has, by a *coup d'etat*, headed them all. He is the Know Nothing candidate, and is bound to succeed if the party holds together long enough.—*New York Herald.*

ROCK MILLS BURNED.—We learn that the mill formerly owned by Samuel Maverick, esq., and commonly known as Rock Mills, situated 11 miles from Anderson, was burned down, with its contents, among which were fifty barrels of flour, the property of W. Van Wyck, esq., one night last week. Of its origin we are not informed.—*Anderson Advocate.*

SICKNESS IN ALABAMA.—It appears from the papers that a good deal of sickness is prevailing in different parts of the interior of Alabama. In Marengo the dysentery has made its appearance in several places, with the same form it presented there two years ago, when it raged with considerable virulence.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—This political organization, it is said, dates further back than the Masonic fraternity. Absalom was the head or leader of the first party. See 2d Samuel, xv, 11—"And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called—and they went in their simplicity, and they *knew not any thing.*"

The man who runs down the girls, speaks ill of married women, throws a quid of tobacco into a contribution box and takes out a penny to buy more, can never have peace in this world. Bedbugs, musquitoes, and nightmare, and all the hobgoblins of a guilty conscience will haunt him on his way to that well-heated prison, where the convicts air fed on cinders and acquafortis soup, and are allowed no other amusement than to pick their teeth with a hot poker through all eternity.

CAUTION.—We learn that the Bank of Tennessee is about replacing her present bank-note plates with new ones, and that it has just been discovered that blank ten dollar notes to the amount of $40,000 were stolen from the box in which they were transmitted to this place. The bank discovered the loss yesterday by one of the unsigned notes being presented at its own counter. The community should be on their guard. The stolen notes have *red backs*, while none of the present issue of the bank are thus printed, none such, of the denomination of $10, will be issued.—*Nashville Union.*

CAN'T MAKE A BED.—When you see a young lady so very delicate that she can't make her bed, or put a couple of plates upon the table, and yet trots all over town daily with the speed of a race horse, to jumble nonsense with the Softpates, and Snippers, and Jenkinses, and Duzenberries, just chalk it down that she's a piece of calico you can't invest a single penny or pulsation in. A girl who hasn't the muscles to lift three feathers and a pillow-case, but can tire a locomotive and a whole omnibus line out of breath is an institution that, like prussic acid, is to be kept clear of. Young men will please button up the fact in their memory.

☞Our Ephraim says he has discovered a *brass mine*, and that it is located in the face of a dandy. He attempted to make an "entry," when, to his horror, he discovered that a tailor held a "lien" upon the premises!

A dandy lately appeared in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had no "visible means of support."

LETTER FROM GEN. B. M. EDNEY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 18, 1853.

To his Excellency, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States:

SIR: I received last evening a letter from the Secretary of State, informing me that your attention had been called to a letter bearing my name dated Louisville, Ky., 22d of September, 1852. The Secretary adds that he is directed by your Excellency to inform me that to afford me an opportunity of offering some explanations in reference to the same, the final consideration of my appointment as Charge de Affaires to Guatemala is postponed till Monday next at half past ten o'clock, A. M.

I regret Sir, that the Secretary of State did not also think proper to inform me in what manner and by whom your Excellency's attention had been called to that letter. Some of the facts which I am about to state may, however, furnish an explanation of his reason for withholding the names of my accusers and the precise form of their attack. Though left in the dark on these points by the Secretary, I am not, fortunately, without information derived from other sources. I have been given to understand that last week, three of the North Carolina Representatives were engaged in demanding my recall on account of this letter. I refer to the Hon. Edward Stanly, the Hon. Alfred Dockery, and the Hon. James T. Morehead.

The first of them, I was informed, had prepared a letter containing as an exhibit the Fagg letter. Though I do not know that this paper has been presented to your Excellency, yet I presume such has been the fact. At any rate I can do no injustice to these gentlemen if I should treat them as my accusers on the present occasion.

I desire, however, Mr. President, (before entering into an explanation of the circumstances under which I addressed a letter to John A. Fagg,) to briefly advert to some preliminary matters, which occurred during my stay here last summer, and which in my judgment have given rise to all the charges that have been preferred against me.

After my return to this city from the Baltimore Convention in the latter part of June, and after I had visited Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, where I had made public speeches in favor of Gen. Scott and William A. Graham—my friends presented my name to your Excellency for the appointment of Charge, some time in the early part of July. Some days elapsed without any action on your part, during which time my immediate personal friends were acting in my behalf. At that time there was a warm and exciting contest going on in North Carolina between John Kerr and David S. Reid for Governor, in which a portion of the North Carolina delegation took a deep interest, viz: The Hon. Edward Stanly, the Hon. Alfred Dockery, and the Hon. James T. Morehead—all of whom urged me warmly from time to time to give up everything that detained me here, and go immediately home and enter the canvass in Clingman's District, that I could render more efficient aid than any one man in the State. I replied I had every disposition to do so, yet I could not, as my name was before your Excellency for an appointment, but the moment my fate was decided I would go directly home and make as bold a canvass as I could. On one occasion, in conversation with those two last named gentlemen, they suggested with a view of facilitating things, and to enable me to leave at once that if they would join in a recommendation in my behalf to your Excellency it would be of service to me. Accordingly Mr. Morehead sat down and drew up a handsome and complimentary letter, recommending me to your favorable consideration for whatever office my more immediate friends might suggest. The Chargeship to Rome was talked of, it being supposed there would be a removal of the incumbent. Though my preference was for Rome, Denmark, or some other European appointment, yet I was willing to accept that to Guatemala. Thus it was that he left the matter for the consideration of my immediate friends.—When the letter was prepared he signed it and read it over to Gen. Dockery, who signed it also, and afterwards the names of some others of the delegation were procured. Each of them then urged me to act promptly, and have the matter decided as soon as possible, for it was all important I should be off home, and that they would have prepared some four or six bags of Scott's Pictorial Life—that I might hire a wagon at Raleigh, and have them distributed advantageously as I passed up through the State. I co-operated with them for several days, and backed documents, and furnished them many names in my region of the State, to whom they sent Scott's life.

All three of these gentlemen, every day I met them, urged me to go and enter the canvass; that Kerr needed help, particularly in Clingman's District; that his success depended on that District; and that if I would go and enter zealously into it I could carry everything before me, as I was a delegate just from the Baltimore Convention. That Clingman would not render them any aid, nor furnish them with his list of names to enable them to send documents to the District; that they had mainly to rely upon me, and that I must not linger longer here. I still replied the moment I could find out my fate as to my present application, I would comply with their request, for I was anxious as any one of them to get off home and enter the canvass. Some days after, I mentioned to Mr. Morehead that I had made up my mind to press for the office at Guatemala, and that the Hon. William A. Graham could be of great service to me if he would interest himself in my behalf with the President, as he was a member of the Cabinet. He said he would go and see Mr. Graham and ask him to aid me, which he did the next day, as he informed me, and walked from his own room with Mr. Graham up the City, and that Mr. Graham promised him he would do so immediately. The matter went on a few days in this way and I was still aiding and sending documents, and made an effort, at their request, to procure Mr. Clingman's list of names, who told me to say that his District had been flooded from time to time with attacks on him franked by some of these gentlemen, and that such list of names as they already had that enabled them to do this must answer their present purpose; and that therefore he refused to lend them his list of names.

They became more and more impatient for my departure, but I remarked to them in several conversations that I had lived just long enough to know that if I did not attend to my own business no one else would for me.

One evening, after night, I met the Hon. Edward Stanly on the Avenue between the National and Mrs. Peyton's—he stopped me and said, if I would go home, electioneer, and canvass the District thoroughly for Kerr, the Committee would raise three or four hundred dollars and give me to electioneer on. I told him I would go as soon as I got an answer from you Excellency. I made no reply to his proposition to give me money to electioneer upon. He said he would see me again. A day or two after, Gen. Dockery made the same proposition, saying the Committee would raise money enough to bear my expenses and pay all charges, if I would go home immediately—that he had just gotten a letter from my brother-in-law asking for documents—that Kerr would sweep everything, and I must be right off. In the same conversation Mr. Stanly urged me to accept the money—that there was nothing wrong in it—that he had had his expenses paid in canvassing, and that I must do it. I replied in most emphatic and positive terms to both of these gentlemen, at the time in Gen. Dockery's room, that I would not accept a dollar—that I had worked hard as a Whig for fifteen years of my life, and bore my own expenses, and I was yet willing to do so, but would not take a dollar for my services in the Whig cause. General Dockery and he both insisting on my taking the money—that there was nothing objectionable in my doing so, for it could not be expected that I would lose my time, make such a canvass as was then necessary to be made, and pay my own expenses. Mr. Stanly then repeated what he had said the evening I met him in the street, that he desired me particularly to aid in that District in defeating the Clingman candidates for the Legislature, and that I must be off or it would be too late to do that, or render Kerr any assistance. An evening or two after, Gen. Dockery said to me in Brown's Hotel that Mr. Warren was looking for me, anxious to see me. The next evening Mr. Warren came to me and said he had handed Mr. Stanly a sealed letter directed to me, with a check for four hundred dollars, (I think that was the amount he said) and that Mr. Stanly desired me to call at his room. Some days after I saw him there. He then said to me that the time was very short—I would only have some fifteen days to electioneer between that and the election, and that he would see the Committee and get them to furnish a hundred and fifty dollars, which would be ten dollars a day; and which he supposed would be enough. He further urged me strenuously at the same time to go home, saying that Mr. Fillmore would not act—that if Kerr were defeated he was to be provided for—and that I had as well give up and go home and electioneer for the Whig ticket and rely upon Scott for office, for I never would get one from Fillmore, and that my chance would be greatly better with Scott. I did not let him know at that time Mr. Warren had told me that he had already delivered the letter to him with the check in it.

Some two weeks afterward Mr. Stanly complained of my not having gone home, and spoke of Warren having given him a check for some three or four hundred dollars, which I could have had if I would have gone home.

The Hon. William A. Graham also urged me three times to go home and aid Mr. Kerr in his election, for it was all important that our west end of the State be thoroughly canvassed; and only two or three days before he left the city I called at his office and told him my friends thought your Excellency was inclined to give me the office, and I believed if he would go and urge you to give me the appointment to Guatemala that you would do so at once.

He said it was very important for me to be at home, for the election in November would greatly depend on the August election, and he thought I had gone some ten days before; but that he would go right away and ask your Excellency to make the appointment that I might be able to get off without further delay. I saw him enter your mansion, and I understood afterwards that you told Mr. Gertry that Secretary Graham had pressed you strongly to give me the office.

I may add that just before Mr. Graham left the city, I accidentally had an interview with him in the lobby of the House of Representatives, during which he told me that he had seen the President and pressed my claims, but that he, the President, would not make the appointment until Mr. Webster's return, which would probably not be before the end of the session. Messrs. Stanly and Morehead had also previously told me that you would not make the appointment—that it was understood you were to provide for Mr. Kerr in the event of his defeat, and that you would not therefore act until the result of our State election was known.

As my other friends who conversed with you represented you as giving no such intimations, I looked upon all these declarations as made merely to induce me to go home and enter the canvass.

Messrs. Stanly, Dockery and Morehead were greatly provoked that I did not get home before the State election was over, and complained to some of the North Carolina Delegation that I had bamboozled and deceived them—that I pretended I would go home and turn the mountains upside down, and that they would not have aided me in getting my appointment if they had known I intended to

deceive them; all of which, Mr. President, was utterly untrue. I was desirous of going, and made every effort to do so, but could not until you took your own good time to furnish yourself with every information necessary as to my character and qualification for the place.

I now desire to state that when my name was placed before the Senate, which was on the 5th of August, the day of our State election, the Hon. Edward Stanly made every effort in his power, aided, as I have reason to believe, by Gen. Dockery to defeat my confirmation.

It is due to myself to say that when they first spoke of furnishing me money, that I said to Mr. Clingman, to whose management I had entrusted the application for office, and to whom I felt it due to communicate anything that might affect my chances, that I had great doubt whether I ought not to resent the proposition to give me money to electioneer on, as an insult; and he replied that such a proceeding on my part might throw obstacles in the way of my success, and it would be sufficient for me therefore merely to decline to take the money, but to say that whenever my application was decided I would take whatever part in the canvass it might be in my power to do.

So determined was the opposition made by them, that but for the active and unremitting exertions of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and other friends, I doubt whether my nomination would have been acted upon before the end of the session. As it turned out, however, these objections were successfully met, and I was in the end unanimously confirmed.

It is proper that I should say that prior to or about the time of our State election Mr. Stanly spoke to me in the House, showed me a statement in one of the North Carolina papers to the effect (if my memory serves me right, as I have not since seen it,) that a Clerk in the Navy Department and certain members of Congress had offered me one thousand dollars to go home and enter the canvass for the Whig ticket. Mr. Stanly said I ought to contradict it immediately, I told him I was willing to do so as far as the facts would warrant, but I could not make a general denial of the matter. He thereupon wrote a contradiction, applying specifically to the charge published, which I was able to sign, and which he said he would send off that evening for publication in the Raleigh Register.

I now, Mr. President, proceed to the consideration of the letter which you have called on me to explain, written on the 22d of September last, at Louisville, Ky., to Col. John A. Fagg, of Buncombe County, and the reasons which induced me to address him in the style I did.

In the fall of 1848, I spent some days at the Warm Springs, in the neighborhood of Col. Fagg's. I have known him for twelve or fifteen years, ever since he came to the county to reside. He, one afternoon took me aside and commenced a conversation, in which he stated (after speaking of his want of means to get along in the world, and money to educate his children,) that he would be very glad to get an office from the General Government, worth some twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars a year, either in the army or navy, which he was capable of filling—that if he could get such an office and keep it for three or four years, it would put him on his feet again, and he could get along. He then asked me if I did not think that Mr. Clingman could get such an office for him. I replied, I did not know, and that it was doubtful whether Taylor or Cass would be elected. I was then advocating warmly Taylor's election.—He replied he did not care at all which was elected—that he had the thing so fixed that he could get an office just as well from one Administration as the other, for Major Cass was the best personal friend he had in the world—that not a day passed while they were in Mexico together that Cass did not come to his quarters—that they were more intimate than any two men in the army—and that Cass remarked to him when they separated that he had no doubt his father, General Cass, would be the President of the United States, and that if he, Col. Fagg, should ever, at any future time, want anything from the Government, just call on him and he had but little doubt he could easily procure it for him; and in the Autumn of 1850, when on my way to Europe, I met Col. Fagg in the same neighborhood, and told him where I was going.—He immediately asked me if I would be at Rome. I said yes. H then referred again to the close personal intimacy which existed between Major Cass and himself, and asked me if I had forgotten his telling me of it before. I told him I had not. Well, he says, I desire you to present my best and warmest regards to the Major, and tell him you are from Buncombe and a friend of Col. John A. Fagg's, and he will make you perfectly at home. He then asked me what office I had gotten, and what it was worth. I told him. He said I was more fortunate than he was, but it was not too late yet. He went on at length, as in the first conversation, into his pecuniary affairs, and said Clingman had a good deal of influence with the leading men at Washington of both parties, and could be of great service to him in getting an office, and that I had a considerable acquaintance there also, and would I use my influence with Clingman when a proper occasion occurred to help him forward with his object—that he was not in a hurry; that he had then some ready funds, which he had made while in Mexico, but when they were out he must make some other shift—that he would struggle along till a chance offered, then he wanted his friends not to forget John A. Fagg, but to stand by him.

So, Mr. President, when at Louisville, I was unwell, and one evening when reflecting in my room—knowing that my health was such that I could not be in Raleigh—I thought of the conversations of Col. Fagg, and concluded to write him a letter, which he would readily understand, having met him the summer just passed, when he was canvassing for the Legislature, and was clearly under the impression that he was favorable to Clingman's election to the United States Senate.—I wrote him the letter in question, which was never intended for the public eye, and it was marked *confidential*. I wrote three or four other letters at the same time to different gentlemen in Raleigh, and simply to save postage, enclosed the whole to Mr. Clingman, who I knew would be there at that time, with the request that he would hand them to the different gentlemen to whom they were addressed.

Now, Mr. President, so far as my expressions of friendship are concerned in that letter for Mr. Clingman, no blame ought to be attached to me. He and I have lived in close personal intimacy for fifteen years, practiced law in the same courts together, and most of the time agreed in our political opinions; and when we disagreed, I took ground against him, yet those differences have never disturbed our personal friendly relations.

When I was pressing strongly Mr. Clingman's claims for the Senate, I knew well Judge Mangum would not be a candidate, for he had repeatedly declared to me, that he had not the most distant idea of allowing his name to come before the Legislature for re-election, for that if that body were to elect him by a unanimous vote, he would not accept the offer, that he desired repose in the bosom of his family.

I have not seen a copy of my letter to Mr. Fagg since the time it was published, and do not therefore remember its precise terms; but it was a letter addressed to a person that I was well acquainted with. As it was not intended to be seen by any body but Mr. Fagg, and was a mere effort to advance a personal friend, nobody else on earth has a right to complain of it. It is the constant practice of politicians and others during political struggles, to eulogise those that they are supporting, and even when this is done in the most decided terms, it is supposed to afford no just ground of complaint to other people.

As my letter was intended to be a private one—the fact that it was dishonorably and treacherously published—neither changes its original character, nor ought to increase my responsibility for it; on the contrary those who complain of it ought only to assail those who so basely scattered it over the land in the newspapers, and by presenting its views to thousands, gave them a currency which they would otherwise not have had. Had I, for example, complimented any one of those politicians, who complain of *this* in a private letter to one of their friends, I imagine they would not have found it offensive, however extravagant might have been the terms applied to them.

Mr. President, I have never in my life given any one of those gentlemen the least cause of offence, and the whole secret of the present opposition to me, is owing to my strong personal attachments for Mr. Clingman; and I am most unfortunately so situated at present, that I have not only to bear my own sins, but to meet the settled and active hostility of his political enemies; this is manifest even to the dullest comprehension. Is it fair that I should be thus assailed, (not for falsehood) but for fidelity to my friends, or is it just that this warfare should be tolerated on my character any longer to gratify the spite and individual malice of his enemies?

Now I maintain that the substance of my letter to Col. Fagg is but a reflection of his different conversations with me, and I only made to him such suggestions in strict accordance with his original views and wishes, he not seeming to think it a matter of any consequence to him whether the office was obtained from a Whig or Democratic Administration. I also believed him to be for Mr. Clingman's election, and his true friend, and that he had a chance to run for Congress in the event of Clingman's election. This, I take it, constitutes the whole ground of complaint, though I have not been able to procure a copy of my letter in this city, and, in fact, I have not seen it since I wrote it, nor do I know the precise phraseology, or whether what was published was a copy of the original; and the honorable Secretary has not seen proper to furnish me a copy even of that as published. I attached no importance to it when I wrote it, and consequently have thought but little about it since, and the importance which is sought to be given it now is wholly fictitious.

Col. Fagg was in this City a week or two since in company with another member from an adjouining county, Col. R. G. A. Love. A day or two after their arrivl Col. Love came to me and said Col. Fagg was quite unwell in his room, and desired to see me. I did not go on the first invitation. Col. Love came the second time and said that Fagg was anxious I should call and see him, for he desired to set a certain matter right about the publication of my letter and if I would call Fagg would make the thing all right. I then went with Col. Love to his room. As soon as I addressed him, and took my seat he remarked he had been desirous of seeing me for some time to disabuse my mind and explain the circumstances under which my letter was presented to the public; that he had communicated the receipt of it and a small portion of its contents in the strictest confidence to Col. John Baxter, and to his utter astonishment next morning he was informed in the House that Col. Baxter had published it. He said, he called the Col. immediately to him and told him he had not acted honorably, and asked the Col. if he did not communicate it to him confidentially. Col. Baxter admitted he did.—Col. Fagg repeated that he had not given him any authority to publish it, which was also admitted. He then went on further to state that as part of it was before the public, he thought it due to me that the whole letter should be published, which was done in the Raleigh Register, and he desired to apologise for it, and offered these reasons to show me that he had not committed the crime of publishing a private letter; that he was betrayed into it, and hoped they would be sufficient. I remarked that I was quite surprised to hear of it, that we had always been friends, and that I had often aided him in his elections. He said yes, and but for Baxter's betrayal the world would have never known anything about it. I then said to him that I understood a copy had been given the President with a view to prejudice him against me, and that I desired him to call and explain the manner of its publication. He immediately replied that he would go next morning, if he were well enough, and explain the whole thing to your Excellency, as well as speak of my general character and standing. I said if he did, then I would of course require nothing more of him, that it was due to me as well as to himself, for he was greatly blamed by his constituents for the course he had pursued in the matter. He did go and remained all the morning as he said to me, and could not see your Excellency, as members of Congress consumed the morning hours. He promised he would go again, but did not, and the reason I leave your Excellency to infer; as his purpose was probably made known to some of those who had been using it to my projudice. I saw him no more, but Col. Love was present during our interview. After he got through his apology, I stated to him that he must well remember our conversation at the Warm Springs on this subject. He said he did, and then repeated it over, and his intercourse with Maj. Cass and the reasons of that conversation. I then said in reply, you know, Fagg, I never would have written you that letter but for those conversations. He said he knew, it, that he was perfectly satisfied with my course, and that was why he had been anxious to see me to excuse himself from any blame for having the letter exposed.

I desire here to state that Col. Baxter, as soon as I met him in Raleigh, asked me to his room, and made the most ample apology he could for publishing it, and said that he regretted it more than any act of his life, and that after he had sent it to the office, reflected a moment and saw the impropriety of it, and went and made an effort to recover it and prevent its publication, but was too late.

After I ascertained that Col. Fagg had not succeeded in seeing your Excellency, I fortunately met Col. Love in Mr. Clingman's room, he being present, when I stated over in *detail* what occurred between Fagg and myself, all of which Col. Love well remembered, and added some things which I had forgotten. I had fully explained to Fagg, that I wrote the letter from Louisville from the impulse of the moment, and that Mr. Clingman had no reason to anticipate that I would write any letter on the subject,

Having detailed these circumstances, Mr. President, I ask why is it that at this late day I am called upon to answer for that letter?—It was, as you know, laid before your Excellency and members of the Cabinet long before the meeting of Congress, and before I was called upon to answer the Report from the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. Why was not this letter made a part of the original charge against me? Was it because it was too flimsy to be incorporated among the grave allegations which were first fabricated against me, and is it only after the failure to make good any of the serious charges, that a resort is had to such a subterfuge as this? Was it ever before known that a man was to be charged with criminality because he had complimented a friend in a private and confidential letter, or that he was to be dismissed from office to gratify the malice of those whose vanity had been wounded because another was eulogised.

This is the real offence of the matter. The three members of Congress that I have above referred to, Messrs. Stanly, Dockery, and Morehead, surely do not complain of my suggestion to Col. Fagg that he might advance his prospects by a particular line of conduct, because they had again and again and in much more decided terms presented strong inducements to me. They not only insisted that if I would take strong ground for Gen. Scott, I should have from him such an office as I desired, but offered additional inducements. Not only was a recommendation prepared in my behalf, to induce your Excellency to give me an appointment, but some of them afterwards vehemently complained that I had deceived them by obtaining their recommendation with that understanding, and had then failed to comply with my part of the agreement to go home and electioneer. This allegation is utterly destitute of truth, for I never pretended at any time that I would go home until your Excellency decided with reference to my application. The decision was not made until the very day of our State election. These gentlemen, I am told, are saying I am not qualified and ought not to have been appointed to the station, and yet they sent in a recommendation by which you were to be imposed upon and the public injured, and attempt to justify themselves for such conduct by alleging that I had undertaken to electioneer for their candidates.

When they found that I had been more successful than they had anticipated or desired, and that the State election being over, the consideration which solely prompted their action had failed, and that I had not rendered them the expected service in the State canvass, they immediately changed their ground and endeavored to defeat my confirmation.—They said I ought not to get the appointment, but that it ought to be given to John Kerr, the defeated candidate for Governor, or Col. B. S. Gaither, or Winslow, who, as they said had been rendering more service to the party. Having failed in their former efforts, they are now endeavoring to escape the responsibility of their own recommendations—made I admit in bad faith originally and with no purpose that they should be effective. They now seek to make your Excellency the instrument of undoing an act in which they concurred; and at the same time wreaking vengeance upon me. They are perfectly willing that your Administration should incur the odium of having embroiled itself in the sectional and personal controversies in our own State, and of letting itself down from its dignity and nationality, and becoming a mere engine to gratify individual animosities.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I must beg leave respectfully to remind you that for the last three months this persecution has been kept up in some form or other against me.—The whole proceeding tends conclusively to show that there has been a settled purpose with certain of my enemies to get me out of office.

At the beginning of the session the Hon. Alfred Dockery called to see me, and said he was authorized to inform me by a person who had it from head quarters, that if I did not resign that day I would be recalled.—Within an hour afterwards another gentleman made a similiar communication.

These circumstances, and many others, (some of which I have adverted to in my former letter to your Excellency) tend to establish beyond doubt the fact that there exists a combination in certain quarters to effect my removal from office; one expedient after another has been used, and I have been kept under arraignment as a criminal for nearly three months.

It only remains for me, therefore, to submit most respectfully to your Excellency the whole matter, with a request that a decision may be made on it as early as may comport with your convenience.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Most respectfully, your obedient
and humble servant,
B. M. EDNEY.

The Constitution of Buenos Ayres, just adopted, establishes the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State, but at the same time guarantees the right of every person to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, so that it concedes an important point in favor of religious liberty.

EDUCATION.—There is a tendency in modern education to cover the fingers with rings, and at the same time to cut the sinews at the wrist.

The worst education, which teaches self-denial, is better than the best which teaches everything else, and not that.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 6, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to
THOS. W. ATKIN.

Appointments.

Gen. Dockery has made the following list of appointments, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him.

Wadesboro'	Thursday,	30	June
Monroe,	Satuaday,	1	July
Charlotte,	Monday,	3	"
Lincolnton,	Wednesday,	5	"
Newton,	Thursday,	6	"
Taylorsville,	Friday,	7	"
Wilkesboro'	Saturday,	8	"
Jefferson,	Monday,	10	"
Watauga,	Wednesday,	12	"
Lenoir,	Friday,	14	"
Morganton,	Saturday,	15	"
Marion,	Monday,	17	"
Rutherfordton,	Wednesday,	19	"

TICKETS!

Send in your orders early for BRAGG TICKETS. We will send them by mail, free of postage, at $1 per thousand. See that every county and precinct is supplied.

GEN. EDNEY'S LETTER.

We invite the attention of our readers to this document, which will be found in our paper this week. It places Gen. Dockery, who has been declaiming against Gen. Pierce's administration for improperly interfering in State elections, in rather an awkward predicament. What excuse can Gen. Dockery render to the people of this District for attempting to *hire* a man to come in to it to electioneer for Kerr and Scott? Does he think such a course consistent with a proper regard for the purity of the ballot box and the freedom of elections? *Will Gen. Dockery deny that he was a party to the conspiracy exposed in Gen. Edney's letter?* We shall see.

As the whig papers have republished a Card from Gen. Edney, which appeared in the Raleigh Register in the month of August, 1852, denying a statement which had previously been made through the Standard, that a Clerk in the Navy Deyartment and certain members of Congress had offered him (Gen. Edney) one thousand dollars to come home and electioneer for Kerr and Scott—and exultingly declare that that card is a contradiction of Gen. Edney's letter to President Fillmore, we ask the attention of our readers to the following paragraph in Gen. Edney's letter, which will explain that matter:

"It is proper that I should say, that prior to or about the time of our State election, Mr. Stanly spoke to me in the House, and showed me a statement in one of the North Carolina papers to the effect, if my memory serves me right, as I have not since seen it, that a clerk in the Navy Department, and certain members of Congress, had offered me 1,000 dollars to go home and enter the canvass for the whig ticket. Mr. Stanly said I ought to contradict it immediately. I told him I was willing to do so, as far as the facts would warrant, BUT I COULD NOT MAKE A GENERAL DENIAL OF THE MATTER. He thereupon wrote a contradiction, applying *specifically to the charge as published*, which I was able to sign, and which he said he would send to the Raleigh Register."

We know the fact now that when this card was written Gen. Dockery and Stanly and Morehead were urging upon Gen. Edney the acceptance of money to come home and electioneer for Scott and Kerr. But they had not offered him one thousand dollars, as stated in the report published in the Standard, and no subordinate in the navy department was connected with them in the offer—so that Gen. Edney's denial applying as it did, and was intended to do, *to other persons, and to a different sum of money*, was entirely consistent with truth and did not nor cannot be construed to contradict his other statement that these gentlemen urged him to take a bribe to come home and interfere in the elections in this District.

Gen. Dockery and his co-conspirators will have to invent some better excuse to relieve themselves from the statements of Gen. Edney's letter.

THE ONE IDEA PARTY.

There is but one subject upon which the Federal whigs of this State seem to be at all united, and that is a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Their arguments and statements of facts upon this point have involved them in so many contradictions and errors and these have been so thoroughly exposed frem time to time, since the present canvass opened, that the clamor they at first raised has been gradually growing fainter and fainter every day, and we would not be surprised if the matter was entirely abandoned by them before the election.

Gen. Dockery's position on this question is somewhat singular. He continues to make a great outcry about the division of the proceeds now—but admits, as we understand, in public discussions, *that there is very little prospect of ever getting these proceeds allowed us.* Was this not his opinion when a member of Congress two or three years ago? If not, why did he not introduce a bill to distribute the proceeds of the lands among the States? He failed to do that when his position gave him some little power of the subject, but now when he can exercise no more control over it than he can over the weather or the winds, he asks the people to elect him Governor—for what? because he is in favor of doing what the office of Governor will give him: no more additional power to do than it would to regulate the affairs of the moon.

Let us examine this matter a little further, and it will appear that the clamor for the public lands is only a pretext to enable its advocates, if successful, to play into the hands of their abolition allies at the North, and by taking the money from the Treasury derived from the public lands, create the necessity of supplying its place with other money raised *by increasing the Tariff taxes of the people.*—That was the game played in 1841, when some of these same Federal leaders pretended that the States ought to have the land money, and as soon as an act was passed to distribute it, *at the very next session repealed it, and raised the Tariff upon articles of prime necessity to the people.*

The revenue derived from the sale of the public lands constitutes the very least of all the public burdens which the people have to bear for the support of the Government.—When, therefore, from the general prosperity of the country it is found that more money has accumulated in the Treasury than is needed to carry on the government, would it not be better to reduce or repeal the Tariff taxes, which increase the price of articles of daily use and consumption by the people—than to withdraw the land money from the Treasury and thus continue the tax on such articles as sugar, molasses and rail road iron?

There is a large surplus in the Treasury at this time, derived in part from a tax of thirty per cent. imposed by the Government on all foreign sugar and molasses and all foreign rail road iron imported into the country. The revenue raised by the sugar tax last year was about four millions and a half of dollars,—a million and a half more than the amount of sales of public lands. Every family in Buncombe in supplying itself with such articles of daily necessity as sugar and molasses pays to the government and the sugar planters of Louisiana—for revenue to the one and protection to the other—thirty cents in the dollar more for these indispensable comforts than they would have to do were the duty repealed. *Every body feels this tax*, PARTICULARLY THE POOR MAN. For when sugar is worth ten cents a pound, you get now only ten pounds to the dollar, whereas if you did not have to pay the merchant, who has paid the importer, the thirty cents duty, you would get thirteen pounds of sugar to the dollar. We repeat that if the duty on sugar, amounting to over four millions annually, was repealed, that where A MAN NOW GETS TEN POUNDS of SUGAR TO THE DOLLAR HE WOULD THEN GET THIRTEEN.

This every man can understand, because every man can *feel* that he is paying to the government thirty cents in the dollar for every dollar's worth of sugar that he buys.

Does any man in North Carolina ever feel any similar burden from the revenue derived from the public lands? Not at all. That goes into the Treasury and the people do not feel it. Is it not better, therefore, that that money should remain in the Treasury and that Gen. Dockery and those who profess to be such great friends to the people should really show some disposition to reduce their taxes.

The sugar and molasses tax carries into the Federal Treasury a million and a half of dollars more than were the receipts from the public lands last year. Suppose then you give the people these proceeds, amounting to about three millions, and permit the sugar tax to remain? What becomes of the land money given to North Carolina? Will it be applied to rail roads and schools? No. Because for every dollar's worth of sugar or molasses that the farmer buys he will have to bay back into the Federal Treasury thirty cents of this land money, until it will be entirely consumed in paying his sugar tax. It will, in fact prove more oppressive to the people to get this money from the general government than it would to raise an equal amount by a direct tax levied by our State government. For the people will have to pay the expenses of selling the lands and putting the money derived from their sale into the Treasury—they will then have to pay the expenses of distributing it through the various officers to the States, and finally have to pay to collect this same money, or an equal amount, back again, in order to protect the sugar planters of Louisiana, by taxing the farmers of the country 30 cents in every dollar's worth of sugar that they buy.

We shall allude to this subject again.

THAT "MEAN" STANDARD.

The Spectator is always liberal in its application of epithets to political opponents. It seems, however, to be specially indignant just now at the Standard. It was accustomed formerly to be content with abusing that paper as a vile locofoco sheet. Recently, however, the Standard published two or three articles approving Mr. Clingman's course, and the Spectator at once informs its readers that the Standard is the *meanest Locofoco newspaper in the State.* If the Editor of the Spectator were stricken with hydrophobia he could not cut any more fantastic tricks at the sight of water, than he now does whenever he hears Mr. Clingman's course applauded. We hope he may live to see Mr. Clingman in the Senate of the United States, and we think he will, unless that gentleman's triumph over the Spectator's candidate, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., causes the untimely end of both.

MR. BRAGG'S POSITION.

Every effort is being made to prejudice the minds of the Western people against Mr. Bragg, by falsifying his position on Internal Improvements. We ask the people not to believe the slanders of these federal sheets, but wait and hear for themselves.

We assure our friends that *Mr. Bragg is in favor of the Western extension and in favor of the State's taking two thirds of the stock, as she has done in the Central Road.*—He is a better internal improvement man than Gen. Dockery, and so the people will decide when they hear them.

COLORED VOTERS.

On Wednesday last the Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78 (31 not voting,) passed a resolution to amend the State constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (106 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

The above extract is worthy of attention at this time. The resolution mentioned in the paragraph we have quoted was passed by a combination of Whigs and Abolitionists.

In 1847 a similar proposition was submitted to the vote of the people of Connecticut, and they voted it down by about four to one.

Let it be remembered that only a few weeks ago the defeat of the Democratic party in Connecticut by a coalition of the Whigs with the Abolitionists and other fanatics, was heralded to the world by the Whig press of this State as a glorious Whig victory—and that one of the first fruits of this glorious victory, as the Register and Spectator were pleased to call it, is *to give free negroes the right to vote, and to prohibit white men who cannot read from exercising that privilege.*

Let it be remembered that *Gen. Dockery was the warm friend of the free negro in the Convention of* 1835, and advocated in that body his right to vote in the Senate and House of Commons.

Will he not, if elected, follow in the footsteps of his Connecticut brethren, and recommend a change in our Constitution, permitting free negroes to vote and prohibiting white men who cannot read from voting?

Worth Remembering.

We understand that Mr. Kerr, after he was defeated for Governor, boasted to various persons that he had some consolation in defeat, when he reflected *that he had been instrumental in preventing the election of some of Mr. Clingman's friends to the Legislature.*

This is one of the purposes for which Gen. Dockery is running. We hope Mr. Clingman's friends will remember it—treat him accordingly, and PUT IT OUT OF HIS POWER TO FOOL THEM AS KERR DID.

Mr. Clingman can easily be elected Senator if his friends will stick together. If they send Mr. Woodfin back, he will vote for General Saunders—a democrat—for a while, as he did before, and then sacrifice his convention and rail road bills to secure his own promotion.

H. C. FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Summer and Fall Session of this Institution opened on Monday last, with the most flattering prospects. Nearly one hundred young ladies are in attendance, and the cry is "still they come."

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It is anticipated that the next steamer from the Pacific, will bring a proposal from the government of the Sandwich Islands, for annexation to the United States. The British Minister has been industriously intriguing against the scheme, but without effect.

SLAVE EMIGRATION TO KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—There have been meetings held at Independence and Westport, Mo., to counteract the immigration from the the free States into the new territories, by slaves emigrating. The resolution adopted declare in substance that those who composed the meeting would take their slaves with them, and hold them, peaceably if they could and forcibly if they must, against the efforts of organized parties from the free States.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

☞ The President has sent a message to Congress, asking an appropriation of $7,000,000 by this day, to fulfill treaty stipulations with Mexico, and $3,000,000 upon marking the boundary line between the two countries.

Santa Anna has ratified the treaty negotiated by Mr. Gadsden.

PASSED.

Notwithstanding Col. Benton's opposition to the appropriation for carrying out the Mexican treaty, that measure passed the House on Wednesday last by a vote of 103 to 63.

ABOLITION CRAZINESS.

The Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Michigan, and Canada, propose to establish a "free cotton factory," and use nothing but the products of free labor. Why not go in for wool altogether?

FROM MEXICO.

The Cholera is raging in Mexico. Madame Sontag died of the epidemic on the 18th.—Alverez still holds Acapulco. Santa Anna's birth day was celebrated with great pomp, but the empire was not proclaimed. He has declared all towns in a state of seige which do not acknowledge the authority of the supreme government.

A new counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Cape Fear is in circulation.

LYING.—The best defence of lying that I ever remember to have read, is the remark of Charles Lamb, related by Leigh Hunt, that "Truth was precious, and not to be wasted on every body."

The cholera is reported very bad at Hickman Ky. In a population of 1500 there were some six death a day, about the 11th. The hotels were all closed, and the citizens were rapidly deserting.

The Raleigh Star misrepresents the Democracy of this county, when it says Mr. Bragg is held up here as opposed to internal improvements. We believe we have heard every speech made in the county during the canvass, and we have never heard any such position assigned to Mr. Bragg. We publish the only Democratic paper in the county; and we have never "held him up" as anti-internal improvements in his feelings. On the other hand, we have always heard him "held up" on the ground assumed in his various speeches—that of making such improvements as are consistent with the *ability* and *interest* of the State. The Star has either been imposed upon, or else it is attempting to practice an imposition. —*Democratic Pioneer.*

IMPROVED REVOLVER.—Our Boston cotemporaries are eulogizing an improved revolver, called "The Robins and Lawrance Pistol."—The improvement consists of a revolving hammer, in lieu of a revolving cylinder, by which a premature (accidental) discharge is rendered impossible. The new pistol is simple in construction, can be loaded and discharged with greater facility than any other similar weapon, and is managed with ease and safety. Naval, military and sporting gentlemen who have tested the weapon agree in pronouncing it the best revolver yet invented.

NEW ORLEANS.

They have some fun in New Orleans this hot weather, growing out of Judge Campbell's avowed rigor concerning the neutrality laws. The Delta has the following paragraph:

BILLETS DOUX.—A number of our most staid and respectable citizens were yesterday honored with billets doux emanating from no less a personage than his Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of these United States. The objects of these little favors was to solicit the attendance of the gentlemen named, at a pleasant reunion which is to be held in a few days at the princely edifice opposite Lafayette Square. We understand that the expected assembly will be one of the most brilliant ever known in this city, embracing the very pick of our population, in respect to standing, character and taste. The concourse will be designated SOIREE FILIBUSTIER, the object being to interchange observations and ideas upon the beauty of neutrality.

A LITTLE BOY WITH DELIRIUM TREMENS.—A man named Taylor, near Winchester, Ia., has a son only *four years old* who is a *common drunkard!* The Emblem says that on the 18th ult. "his father, who had been fishing, gave the child a bottle of whisky to carry; he drank too much, and was taken very sick, then with a twitching in one arm and side, which was soon followed by the DELIRIUM TREMENS, that lasted for twelve hours. It was a horrible thing to see the little fellow screaming at and jumping from the snakes that he thought he saw."

CABBAGE.—A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* says: "It may not be generally known that cabbages readily grow and are easily propagated by slips. A stump may be put out in the spring, and the sprouts, as they vegetate, cut off, the cut allowed to dry, and then planted. When cabbages or cauliflowers throw off side shoots they may be used in the same way. Cabbages thus raised have short stalks, and are sure of being true to the parent. I have often pursued this method when short of seed."

WELL PUT.—The Racine Advocate, after calling attention to the low terms of its subscription, adds, 'that it must be understood this is the price of the *paper*, not of the *Editor* of it.'

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRS.—The Columbia (Pa.) Spy says Dr. Peter Shoenberger, one of the wealthiest men of the State, died at the residence of his son, at Sunday last, in the seventy-second year of his age. He has been long known as "the king" iron-master, and his property is estimated to be worth over five millions.

To make a Russian name—imitate the "tchug" of a bull-frog, give one sneeze, and say "ski."

Better get into the right path late than never.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The grand event of the past week, was the Masonic Celebration which came off here on Thursday last. It comprised an assemblage of persons which, for intelligence and respectability, are rarely collected together; and the proceedings throughout, were marked for their beautiful order and good taste.

There were about 250 Masons in the procession. The Royal Arch brethren made a very fine display in their rich and costly regalia; and the superb Banner of Salisbury Chapter, elicited universal admiration by its richness and elegance.

The procession marched to the spirited music of the Salem and Salisbury Brass Bands.

The address of Prof. BLAKE, of N. C. Female College, was replete with good sense, good counsel, and sound morality; and abounded with the most beautiful conceptions eloquently spoken.

The Masonic dinner, furnished by H. L. Robards, Esq., was a magnificent affair, and was as creditable to him, as it certainly was pleasing to those for whom it was prepared. It was spread in Murphy's large Hall, on five tables, which extended from end to end of that immense room. These tables were nearly all filled by the brethren of the Order, the members of the Band, and a few invited guests—the editorial corps of this town being among the latter. The feast of, fat things and flow of milk and honey were secondary, however, to the kind, social, and unrestrained brotherly intercourse of the company. The table ceremonies were concluded with toasts, which, we regret, were not furnished us for publication.

But the Banquet at night, was the crowning display of the occasion. Here the Ladies were invited to assemble, and a more gay and joyous throng was scarcely ever seen. It comprised gentlemen and ladies of every age—one sentiment prevailing with all—to give and receive the pleasures of social intercourse. The hours sped away, and at 11 o'clock—

The Banquet supper, another splendid achievement of Mr. and Mrs. Robards, was announced. It had been spread in the Odd Fellows Hall, an adjoining room; and thither the gay and happy assembly retired. This over, and the company began to take leave. By one o'clock, those Halls so recently filled with the aged and venerable, and the young and beautiful, all mingling in promenade, chit chat, and laugh, were silent—and the Masonic celebration had passed away, only to be remembered by those who had shared its exhilarating but rational pleasures.

Salisbury Watchman.

An English jury in a criminal case is said to have brought in the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

THE BEAUTIES OF EDITING.—An experienced brother editor says, in a recent letter to us: "At present, I am in the country, recovering from fourteen years of editorial life—bad eyes, crooked back and broken nerves, with little to show for it."

RESTITUTION.—When a Tennessee girl is slyly kissed, she puts on a frown and says: "Put that article right back, sir, where you stole it from."

WASHING A LITTLE SWEARER'S MOUTH.—The California Christain Advertiser says: "An intelligent lady of our acquaintance, whose little boy was beginning this strange talk, anxious to express to her children her horror of profanity, hit the novel process of washing out his mouth with soap suds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, and the taste of suds, which together produced the desired result. We can heartily commend the ingenuity of the mother. She is about as famous for inventions, in our eyes, as those steam gods, Watt and Fulton."

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—In one of the industrial schools for poor and neglected children in New York city were two little girls, who, having been confined to wretched home and filthy streets, *had never seen a flower.* What a volume of misery do the foregoing five italicized words contain!

THE VERY LAST DODGE.—The last species of foul play perpetrated upon the unsophisticated portion of Gotham, is that of glueing feathers upon the legs of the common fowls, and selling them for shanghais.

The Memphis papers notice the appearance of altered notes on the Bank of Memphis from 1's to 10's. They are well calculated to deceive.

Wofford College, located at Spartanburg Court House, is, as we learn from the *Southern Christian Advocate*, in a sufficient state of forwardness to allow the commencement of its first scholastic term on the first day of August next.

CLEANING WALL PAPER.—As many of our lady readers may desire, at this season of house cleaning, to renovate the paper upon the walls of rooms, we copy from the Ohio Cultivator a method prescribed for so doing.

"Take about two quarts of wheat bran, enclose it in a bag made of thin, open flannel, or strainer cloth, and with this rub the paper, shaking up the bran occasionally so as to keep the surface fresh. With this apparatus smoke can easily be removed from wall paper. Grease spots can be partially removed by rubbing them with chalk and then laying over them several thicknesses of brown paper, and press on a hot flat iron.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St. July 22—23
Hendersonville ct. Davidson's river C. G, Aug. 4—8
Webster " Scotts Creek " " 11—15
Catawba " Crook'd Cr'k " " 18—22
Franklin " Franklin " " 25—29
Echota Miss, Shoal Cr'k " Sept. 1—5
Wayn'sville ct. Shooks " " 8—12
Asheville " Turkey Cr'k " " 15—19
Burnsville " Burnsville, " " 22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

The H. C. Advocate please copy.
June 29th 1854.

LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT.

THE LADIES of the Methodist Episcopal Church will give AN ENTERTAINMENT at the Court House in Asheville on the Tuesday evening of July County Court. The object is to raise funds to assist in building a Church; and they earnestly hope their efforts will be appreciated and warmly seconded by a generous community.

Price of admission to the ENTERTAINMENT Fifty Cents.

MANAGERS.

MRS. LUCINDA ROBERTS,
" NANCY CLAYTON,
" MIRA VANCE,
" MARY A. SAWYER,
" ELIZABETH RANKIN,
" ELIZA G. WOODFIN,
" MIRA L. WOODFIN,
" SARAH A. SMITH,
" HARRIET V. VANCE,
" ELIZABETH CARLISLE,
" HARRIET N. ATKIN,
" DR. CRUMLEY.

Asheville, June 29, 1854,

LOST.

IN THE VICINITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, A

File of Bills,

enclosed in a LETTER FILE, in favor of Gower & Singleton, against various persons in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. Any person finding the above, and leaving it with J. D. Boyd, at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville, will be amply rewarded by the subscriber.

D. N. GOWER.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co.. Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm, on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, I will sell on the 28th of July, instant, to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of one, two and three years, the whole of the

Davidson's River Iron Manufacturing Establishment,

ON DAVIDSON'S RIVER, about one mile from its mouth, and 20 miles from Hendersonville, and 30 from Asheville, consisting of a

New Iron Forge, Saw and Grist Mills,

containing about TWO THOUSAND ACRES of Land, and including an inexhaustable Iron Ore Bank, and a Quarry of excellent Lime Rock about one mile from the Forge.

The water power connected with the above property cannot be surpassed in the world, and the whole is situated immediately in the French Broad Valley, and surrounded by a body of the best Farming Lands in Western North Carolina. Capitalists wishing to invest money in property of this kind, in the

HEALTHIEST COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE,

will do well not to let this opportunity pass, as it will be some time before such another is offered.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds in equal installments, bearing interest from date, with approved security, and the title will be withheld until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WM. BRYSON,
Commissioner.

July 6, 1854. tds.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Asheville, N. C. on 1st July, 1854, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Banner, L. B.	Henderson, William
Brevard,	Hamilton, Sarah Miss
Blackwell, E. W.	Hill, Wm, Sec.
Bivings, E.	Ingle, Levy or Jackson
Buckner, John	Jones, Steven
Birdsey, E.	Johnson, W. N.
Burr, Dr. Ven	Jordin, J. F.
Brank C. B.	Jarrett, J. C.
Brookshire, Larkin	Jones, James Rev.
Birers & Bower,	Keeh, W. P.
Bailey, John	Knell, J. C.
Brown, W. H.	Ledford, C. M.
Barclay, E. S.	Lowe, G. A.
Bach, Crouna	Laboard, Martha Mrs.
Bentley, Wm.	Miller. J. G.
Boon, M. L. 2	McKesson, Daniel
Corall, John	McDowell James Mrs.
Cooke, W. E.	Miller, G. W.
Clark, Henry 2	Miller, P.
Calloway,	Nemey, M. L.
Copps, J.	Nemalley, J. F.
Cohrs, C. H.	Neil, W. G.
Casey, Elizabeth Mrs.	Nicholas, John
Cantrel, Thompson	Proctor, S. R. Mrs.
Clem, John	Presnell, Harrison
Corn, H. P.	Patty, R. W. Rev.
Dover, Tepton	Quinn, Joseph
Davis, John	Rickman, M.
Davis, G. W.	Rendalls, John
Dover, John	Reed, Joseph
Eakin, Lizzie Miss	Rice, R. Miss
Earwood, Henry	Rice, Wm.
Freelin, Mandy Miss	Seay, Rudisel
Farrar, C. D.	Sawyers, I. B.
Fuyley, Silas	Stroup, Joseph
Freeman, Peter	Smith, Amos
Felmont, O. H.	Scarbora, W. A.
Fulbright, Jacob 2	Thomas, W. H.
Freeman, W. G.	Tay'or, M. P.
Foster, B. F.	Thrash, John
Frady, Emeline Mrs.	Vandiver, J.
Gryden, John	Wilson C. S.
Garmon, Dovey	Winston, C alvin
Garmon, W. H.	Wolf, J. J.
Gay, Y. L. Rev. 2	Wilson, Hardtine
Glaube, Ann	West, E. Mrs.
Gray, Nancy	Wilson Symanthe Mrs.
Garenflo, J. F.	Winston, E. A.
Goldsmith, H. M.	Wright, Mary Mrs.
	Watkins, Thomas H. 2

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe. and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 15th August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8,00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry. Mensuration and Surveying	15,00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15,00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

On an Improved and Greatly Enlarged Scale.

L. W. KEEN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the very commodious Temperance Hall, and offers to all an opportunity of securing DAUERREOTYPES several times larger than was ever taken in the place. He flatters himself that his well known reputation as an Artist, precludes the necessity of a long advertisement,—EIGHT YEARS constant devotion to this most wonderful and fascinating Art, with an **Apparatus** of personal selection, in the city of New York, warrants him in saying satisfaction will be given to all who may call upon him for LIKENESSES. He has on hand a great variety of cases—some VERY fine. A few magnificent Rosewood Gilt Frames, with the much admired gold chased Mats, 16 by 18 inches. Also, other smaller frames very handsome. Likenesses set in Lockets, Pins, Bracelets, &c. "Good Likenesses and fair prices" is his motto. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing Likenesses of themselves and friends would do well to call soon. June 29,—tf.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for Buncombe County, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on Tuesday

The 11th Day of JULY next,

the lot in Asheville, belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the STORE HOUSE occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq. The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the Court House square, and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, June 8, 1854. tds

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854.

J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.
Asheville 1854.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

——— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

———Professor of Music.

MRS. M. A. HILLIARD, Assistant in Music.

MISS MARY BOYD, Assistant in Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *'extras'* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40,00; for 10 years, $60,00; for 20 years, $100,00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30,00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13,00, $17,00, $21,00, $25,00, and $30,00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30,00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each $20,00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10,00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2;00, and for the use of Guitar of $1,00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

$350 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been Represented to me that JAMES SHELTON (son of Roderick) and TILMAN LANDERS, both late of the County of Madison, stand charged with the murder of Drury Norton in said County; and that the said James Shelton and the said Tilman Landers have fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the aforesaid James Shelton and Tilman Landers may be apprehended and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said James Shelton to the Sheriff of Madison County and *One Hundred and fifth Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said Tilman Landers to the Sheriff of the same County.

DESCRIPTION:

James Shelton is described to be 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 33 years of age; weighs about 160 pounds. Has sandy colored hair and usually wears dark whiskers; complexion rather fair and face marked by the burning of powder.

Tilman Landers is described to be about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age and weighs upwards of 150 pounds; has light red hair, fair complexion, and when spoken to has a down cast look.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] at the City of Raleigh, this June the 6th, A. D., 1854.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor:
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, jr., *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, June 22, 1854. 4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day; or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT.
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
22d June, 1854—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call.

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

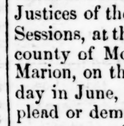
JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.



THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel, or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11, 1854.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, ADM'R.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.
Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N.C.

William L. Henry having become sole proprietor of this well known watering place, takes this method of announcing to the public, that the House will be open for the reception of visitors the 1st day of June next. Having fitted up the house and furnished with new and elegant furniture, and having provided himself with polite and accommodating servants, he hopes by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his guests to give general satisfaction. His table shall be furnished with the very best the country affords.—While his stables are large and commodious, will be supplied with grain and provender and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers. A first rate band of music will be in attendance all the time. In short no pains or expense will be spared to render a sojourn at the springs pleasant and agreeable, and the proprietor hopes by unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to secure a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the springs; assuring all who may visit the Springs for health or pleasure that they will find the accommodations at least equal to what it has heretofore been.

He deems it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the Medicinal qualities of the Sulphur Springs, as they have been so long and so favorably known, and their healing virtues tested by hundreds and thousands who have visited them in years past.

A comfortable hack with safe horses and an experienced driver, will run daily between the Springs and Asheville, affording those who may arrive at Asheville by stage a certain means of going and returning from the Spring at pleasure.

WILLIAM L. HENRY.

June 1, 1854. 1m.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at
S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bounets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.
H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMI H, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpe bags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.
Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

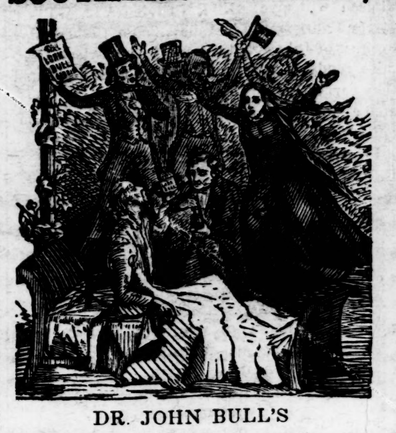
The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,



DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail: —

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfious all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON,—Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements, unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration, and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT LHE LUNGS CURED!

☞SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS!☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl-street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &c.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

EAR AND EYE!

DEAFNESS,

Partial or Total,

ENTIRELY REMOVED.

DR. ALSOPHERT begs to call the attention of those suffering from a total or partial loss of the hearing, to the following facts. He treats diseases of the middle or internal Ear with

MEDICATED DOUCHES.

Such as is practised in the Infirmaries of Berlin, Leipsic, Brussels, Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, and lately by the most distinguished London Aurists, with the most wonderful success; indeed, it is the only method that has been uniformly successful. The best proof of the efficacy of the treatment will be a reference to nearly

Nine Hundred Names,

Residents of the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, *who have been restored to Acute Hearing*, and not a single, solitary case, to our knowledge, did we fail to effect either a partial or a total restoration of the Hearing, when our advice and instructions were faithfully and punctually adhered to. Many who could not hear the report of a pistol at arm's length, can now hear a watch beat at the distance of four feet.

In cases of mucous accumulation in the Eustachian Tube and Tympanum, Inflammation of the Mucus Membrane, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Membrana Tympani, commonly called the "Drum," or when the disease can be traced to the effects of Fever, Colds, the use of Quinine, Mercurial Medicines, Gathering in the Ears in childhood &c., Dr. Alsophert's treatment stands pre eminent. Where the Auditory Canal is dry and scaly, with little or no secretion, when the deafness is accompanied with noises in the ear, like falling water, chirping of insects, ringing of bells, rustling of leaves, continual pulsations, discharge of matter, or when, in stooping, a sensation is felt as if a rush of blood to the head took place, when the hearing is less acute in dull, cloudy weather, or when a cold has been taken, this method of treating the disease is *infallible.*

IN DEAF AND DUMB CASES

my experience warrants me in saying, that if the hearing was at any time good, very much can be accomplished. In the Deaf and Dumb School at Leipsic *out of a class of 14, I succeeded in restoring Four to acute hearing.* Dr. A. begs respectfully to state, that in those cases he undertakes he *guarantees* a successful result, complete restoration or such a marked improvement as may be perfectly satisfactory, if his remedies are faithfully applied and directions adhered to.

Applicants will please state their age, duration of disease, if matter issues from the external passage, if there are noises in the Ears, state of general health, and what they suppose to have been the cause of the deafness. When the hearing is restored it is expected that those in easy circumstances will pay liberally.

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by the application of Medicated Vapors, &c., an infallible and painless taeatment for diseases of the Eye, Acute or Chronic-Cataract, Specks, Inflammation, Film and Weakness of Vision, Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, &c., &c. To the astonishing and gratifying results of this treatment, the child, the youth, those of mature age, as well as those far advanced in life, all bear testimony to its wonderfully renovating, healing, and soothing effects.

Medicines, Apparatus, &c., will be sent to any part at my own expense.

Address DR. ALSOPHERT, BROADWAY, Office 422 1-2, near Canal street New York.

Five Dollars—Consultation Fee.

County papers please copy for 4 months, and forward Bill with copies of paper.

June 15th, 1854.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.